

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9108 號八百一十九第

日七月二年三十光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 11th, 1887.

五十年 號一十月三英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 10, CANTON, British str., 1,110, Brainer, Whampoa 10th March, General—JANINE, MATTHESON & Co.
March 10, LINNÉ, British gun-voiced, Com. W. Marrack, R.N., Hoihow and Pakhoi 7th March.
March 10, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, T. Hamia, Manila 7th March, General—RUSSELL & Co.
March 10, AMPHITRIT, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 2,483, B. Golcich, Trieste 18th January, and Singapore 4th March, General—AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
March 13, PRONTOSS, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heasley, Saigon 6th March, Rice and Paddy—ANNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
March 10, DAFIA, British steamer, 533, J. Watts, Saigon 6th March, Rice—CHINESE.
March 10, NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburn, Saigon 6th March, Rice and Paddy—HOP KING HONG.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

MARCH 10.—
Marcia, British str., for Nagasaki.
Deuter, German str., for Bangkok.
Port Victor, British str., for Saigon.
Prometheus, British str., for Singapore.
Canton, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

March 10, CANTERBURY, British str., for Saigon.
March 10, PALMER, British str., for Amoy.
March 10, YANGTSE, British str., for Saigon.
March 10, KONGKENG, British str., for Bangkok.
March 10, PHONTEUS, British steamer, for London.
March 10, FOSHANWU, British steamer, for Shanghai.
March 10, CANTON, British str., for Shanghai.
March 10, DEUTEROS, German str., for Bangkok.
March 10, STETTIN, German str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Esmeralda, str., from Manila—Messer. A. F. de Castro, A. de la Camara, J. P. Cabal, and several and A. Denis, and 2 Chinese.
Per Amphitrit, str., from Trieste, &c.—Princes Luigi Estebanez, Messrs. G. H. Thayler, S. G. Vibor, W. Stoknes, and Ferest, and 42 Chinese, from Singapore.
Per Linne, from Hoihow, &c.—Sir Richard Keene (Chief Justice), and Mr. Malcolm Jones.
Per Proponitis, from Saigon—49 Chinese.
Per Nanhai, str., from Saigon—7 Chinese.
Per Dafia, str., from Saigon—6 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Kwongtung, str., for Chefoo—Mr. M. E. S. Pereira.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Dufie*, from Saigon 5th March, reports hazy moderate monsoon and fine, clear weather throughout.

The British steamer *Esmeralda*, from Manila 7th March, reports had moderate to fresh N.E. breeze and cloudy with considerable sea throughout.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer *Amphitrit*, spoke a British man-of-war showing GBIV, in lat. 18.76 N., long. 133.57 E., bound South, on the 5th March.

The British steamer *Nanhai*, from Saigon 6th March, reports experienced fine weather to Saigon; thence to port increasing N.E. breeze. Passed the steamer *Hartington* at noon on the 9th inst.

The British steamer *Proponitis*, from Saigon 6th March, reports had light monsoon and fine weather from Cape St. James to Parcels; from thence to port moderate monsoon and overcast with fine weather and head sea. Passed the steamer *Caribou*, 20 miles off port, steering South.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
GERMAN BEER, BRAUEREI "ZUB EICHE," KIEL, 58 per Case of a dozen quarts.
EDWARD SCHILLIASS & Co., Sole Agents, Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 6th November 1886. (2073)

FOR SALE.

A Collection of about 400 UNPUBLISHED GEMS. Can be seen on application at the Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1887. (433)

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Property known as the "CLIFFS," near Mount Gough—the Peak.
FOR SALE ONLY.
Section A. B. & C. of RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 27.
Apply to W. S. ADAMS, Hongkong, 24th February 1887. (418)

FOR SALE.

HAMPAIGNE "MONOPOLE," HEIDSIECK & Co., MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry). Do. "66" RED FOIL (dry). Do. GOLD FOIL (dry). Do. Do. (extra dry). CARLOWITZ & Co., Sole Agents for HEIDSIECK & Co., BEIJING. For Hongkong, China, and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. (1294)

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH STEAMER "BOO CHOW," Capacity, 333 Tons. Speed, 10 Knots. Recently repaired last month. Terms moderate.
Apply to E. O. T. BAKER, Broker, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 5th February, 1887. (291)

JUST RECEIVED.

GUARANTEED THE very best Quality HOLLAND GENEVE & GIN in Cases of One Dozen or less, White Crystal Glass Bottles, Ke Brand.
Also GENEVE in Stone Bottles and POMERANZ BITTERS.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CART. RIDGES, SHOT, &c., &c.

The RISING HOPE SHAG TOBACCO from Nalle, (Rotterdam). J. F. SCHEFFER, 21, & 22, Pottinger Street.

INTIMATIONS.

FILTERS!!

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

THE FILTER RAPIDE.

TRAVELLING FILTERS.

S H I P ' S FILTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887. (26)

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

A Large Assortment of Prangs' handsome Birthday Cards.

Handsome large Photo Frames.

Beautiful Feather Fans in various Colours.

A very nice lot of Prayer Books, very cheap, also Prayers and Hymns combined.

Opera Glasses.

Lamp Shades.

Bookkeeping by Inglis.

The Leaves by Guillemin.

Sporting Notes by Jaro.

Johnson's Practical Draughtsman.

Indian French Kid Walking Shoes.

Ladies French Evening Shoes.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Dancing Pumps, See Boots, &c.

Smoking Tobacco and Cigarettes.

Rubber Stamps made to order in a few days.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

UNNER HONGKONG HOTEL. (25)

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annun. on the weekly Current Deposit.

For 3 months 8 per Cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annun.

For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annun.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887. (457)

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Peel Street, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 15th March instant, at 12 o'clock (Noon), in accordance with Ordinance No. 1 of 1877.

ISAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887. (457)

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Peel Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1887, at 12 o'clock (Noon), when the abovementioned RESOLUTION will be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 2nd day of February, 1887, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:

(a) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 11, namely—11.—The Reserve Fund shall consist of a sum of not more than \$1,000,000 or more than \$1,500,000.

(b) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 12, namely—12.—The Reserve Fund, having so far reached the sum of \$1,000,000 the General Managers and the Committee may appropriate from time to time so much of the profits as they may deem desirable to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 15, namely—15.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(d) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 16, namely—16.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(e) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 17, namely—17.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(f) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 18, namely—18.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(g) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 19, namely—19.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(h) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 20, namely—20.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(i) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 21, namely—21.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(j) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 22, namely—22.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(k) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 23, namely—23.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(l) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 24, namely—24.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(m) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 25, namely—25.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(n) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 26, namely—26.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(o) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 27, namely—27.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(p) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 28, namely—28.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(q) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 29, namely—29.—The said Reserve Fund shall if practicable be maintained at a sum of not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 and the whole of the interest accruing profits of the Reserve Fund shall be appropriated to the Reserve Fund until the sum of \$1,500,000 is reached, the sum of \$500,000, provided always that an annual reparation shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the said profits.

(r) The following Article shall be substituted for Article No. 30, namely—3

1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1887.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

COMENTS, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.

ROYAL 8vo. pp. 1,155. \$5.00.

SMALLER EDITION, RY. 8vo. pp. 776. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

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Dr. Land's Directory—Korea (Hyogo).

Dr. Military Forces—Oita.

Dr. Chinese Hongkong—Yokohama.

CHINA—Nilgiri—Yakohama.

Pakhoi—Hakodate

Hokkaido—Takao.

Whampoa—Manila.

Canton—Cebu.

Swatow—Iloilo.

Amoy—Cebu.

Takao—Takao.

Taiwanfu—Takao.

Tamsui—Tamsui.

Keelung—Keelung.

Fusheou—Keelung.

Port Arthur—Keelung.

Nanchang—Keelung.

Canton—Keelung.

Takao—Keelung.

Pakhoi—Keelung.

The PHILIPPINES—Takao.

Canton—Takao.

Swatow—Takao.

Amoy—Takao.

Takao—Takao.

Taiwanfu—Takao.

Tamsui—Takao.

Keelung—Takao.

Fusheou—Takao.

Port Arthur—Takao.

Nanchang—Takao.

Canton—Takao.

Takao—Takao.

Pakhoi—Takao.

The HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Tientsin

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hankow

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INTIMATION.

S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALES & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATER.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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THE CANTON DISPENSARY, Canton.

THE DISPENSARY, Foochow.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communication on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," both to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not addressed for a fixed price will be continued until unclaimed.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour, the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11TH, 1887.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of
THIRTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
FOREIGNERS
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order, the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been mostly re-examined in a superior style and brought up to date. They now consist of

FLAGS of MERCANTILE HOUSES in CHINA,
CODE OF SIGNIFICANT LETTERS AT VICTORIA PEAK,
MAP OF THE FAR EAST,
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

MAP OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

MAP OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

MAP OF MANILA.

MAP OF SAIGON.

MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

MAP OF GEORGE TOWN, PEKANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Rainfall, &c.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan with the days on which they fall.

Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.,
Scales of Measures, &c., Dates.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1887.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails and Parcel Posts at and from London and Hongkong.

Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy and Nanchang.

Hongkong Chair, Jirinck, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents, and those having commercial or political relations with the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numerous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but include—

TERMINES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, 1842—Tientsin, 1858

“Choochoo, with Additional Article
and all others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1856—
Convention, 1860

“Treaty, 1858

Treaty of Commerce, 1883.

United States, Tientsin, 1858

Additional, 1859

Peking, 1880

Germany, Tientsin, 1861

Peking, 1880

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
General, 1858—Netherlands—Cores.

United States—Cores.

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATIES WITH ANHAN

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

Chinese—Siamese—Corea

Japanese

LEGAL

In Council for Government of H.R.M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1873, 1881, 1884, 1885

Rules of H.R.M. Supreme and other Courts of United States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

CHINESE PASSENGER ACT

Regulations for Consular Courts of United States in China

Rules of Consul at Shanghai

TRADE REGULATIONS

China—Siamese

Customs and Duties, Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siamese, &c.

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The widow of General Montholon, Napoleon's companion at St. Helena, has just died at Bourdeaux, at the age of 85.

One of the many tales of the late Sergeant Ballantine now rises points a moral for the consideration of Lord Selborne and the advocates of the expurgation of law reports. Mr. Ballantine was examining the petitions for a divorce and asked, "When you entered the room, what did you see?" "I had rather not say," replied the witness, "in the presence of ladies." "Ladies are associated with the sexes, ladies are associated with a fashionably dressed crowd with care infant and eyes closed ready." "Do not you know that they come here for the very purpose of hearing what you had rather not say? Pray do not disappoint them." The newspapers address themselves to a larger circle of the same kind of audience, male and female. Can they be expected to disappoint their readers? Those who go to the Divorce Court need not go unless they like; and those who do not like the divorce courts need not read them.

A great sensation was caused in the town of Lille the other day by the spectacle of a giant, in tattered clothes, walking between two goodwives, who looked like pygmies by his side. The giant, who looked hungry and crestfallen, was a man in the police force, who had been sent as a rogue and vagabond. He was completely ignorant of the language of Voltaire, but, on an interpreter being found, it was explained that he had been from Ireland, his name being James Patrick Foley. It appears that James Patrick, who is nearly 7 ft. high according to the description given of him by some persons who interviewed him in his lock-up, was out of work—that is to say, he could not get an engagement in any of the fair, as presented, and had to go to the north of France or to Belgium. He had been expelled from Tournai, and having crossed the frontier, was honestly trying to gain a few sous by exhibiting himself in taverns and cafés, when he was arrested by the goodwives.

Professor Sir Wm. Thomson, returning at the Royal Institution, expounded the latest dynamical theories regarding the "probable origin, total amount, and possible duration of the sun's heat." He calculation to the theory of Holmholz that the sun was a vast globe gradually cooling, but as it cooled shrinking, and that the shrinkage which was the effect of gravity upon its mass, kept it from shrinking, so that the sun's heat was proportional to that which was lost by the sun in cooling, so that the sun would be compelled to give up 376,000 millions of millions of millions of horse-power, or about 78,000 horse-power for every square metre.—With more than a square yard—nay, not the modern dynamical theory of heat shows that the sun's mass would require only to fall in to contract 35 metres per annum to keep that tremendous energy. At this rate, in 10,000,000 years, the sun would be about one-hundredth of its present size. A time would come when the temperature would fall, and it was thus conceivable that the sun would continue to emit heat sufficient to sustain existing life on the globe for more than 10,000,000 years. Applying the same principles retrospectively, they could not suppose that the sun had existed as at present for more than 20,000,000 years.

I have (says *Figaro*) long thought that the Portuguese must be an unusually practical and sensible people; the chief reason for my opinion being that one so rarely hears anything at all—good, bad, or indifferent—of them as a nation. An account just rendered to me of the way they deal with any bundles that may chance to leak overboard from a foreigner's freighter confirms all I had imagined of them. Thus, lately, one Manuel Munoz and his band, who had been every one—crossed into Portugal, and for some days caused trouble by attacking belated travellers in lonely districts. On the 24th January, however, growing bolder, they ventured to approach the village of Modon, whether news of their advent was duly brought. And what did the villagers do? Shut themselves up in their houses, and, in case of fire, call for the local *guarda-mor*.—Not a bit of it. The bold man of the village simply sent round the bellows, whose statements were so to the point that an hour later most of the able-bodied men of the commune had gathered, gun in hand, on what answer for the village green in Portugal. From these, led by the head man, they started off in pursuit of the brigands, and before sunset the three, including the captain, and marched back with the rest of the band in triumph. Clearly an unusually practical people, these Portuguese.

The renowned horologist of Villingen, in the Black Forest, Christian Marti, has just completed a clock which, as a marvel of construction, probably stands second only to that which was achieved in the clock-making of the Middle Ages. The clock is three and a half metres high, two and three quarters broad, and is set in a magnificent Gothic case. It shows the seconds, minutes, quarters, hours, days, weeks, months, the four seasons of the year, the years, and leap years, until the last second of the year 99,999 A.D. The clock is not only chronological but geographical, in that it shows the time by comparison, in every latitude, of the northern and southern hemispheres. It records the successive phases of the moon and strikes the minutes as well as the quarters and hours. The mass of automatic machinery in it will seem stupendous even to those who have seen the splendid specimens of local Black Forest clock-making in the public-houses and halls at Triberg, Furtwangen, and Schiltach, and the great clock on the opposite side of the Rhine at Sankt Peter's Cathedral. There are multitudes of windows, each representing the life of man, the creed of Christianity, and the old Roman and German mythologies. There are 60 different personages to strike the 60 minutes—the guardian angel Death as a skeleton, the 12 Apostles, the ages of man, the four seasons, the 12 signs of the zodiac, the seven Patriotic deities—after which our days of the week are shown, and so on. During the night hours, when the clock is silent, a night watchman comes forward and blows the horn on his horn. At sunrise a cock appears, and crows lustily. The cuckoo, the inevitable ornament of a Black Forest ideal clock, remains concealed in the works of Herr Martin's clock until spring.

The great face of the clock has 32 distinct compartments. A whole series of minute pictures are exhibited in succession by the works—representing in the first seven the creation and the 14 "Stations of the Cross." A little bell rings a half in a spiral, and then kneels down, and folds his hands. The musical works, always a great feature in the Black Forest clock, have a sweet, flute-like tone.

At a time when, for many reasons, General Boulangier was so prominently before the world, it may be of interest to recall a fact not previously generally known. I think it was his "Coming Frenchman." His mother was an Englishwoman, who, when she married M. Boulangier (the general's father), was a beautiful girl scarcely out of her teens. At that period M. Boulangier was a young man, that is to say a solicitor, at Lyons. But shortly after his marriage he decided to give up his practice, and migrated to Paris, where he became a poet. The services of the *Conseil d'Etat* were at his disposal. It was at this time that the present War Minister of France was born, and those who remember the youth speak of the striking resemblance which he bore to his mother.

Without being actually poor, the Boulangier family was certainly far from rich. There was no family fortune to make up for the want of money, but the young Boulangier was sent to Saint Cyr, his parents could only give him very little pocket-money. Even when he left Saint Cyr earlier than usual, thanks to the need of officers to fill up the gaps caused by the Crimean War, he had no margin for extravagance, and he was hence laughingly admitted that many a time when invited out to dinner he was obliged to make his defense of not having the money to pay for the bill of fare (the other half of the bill).

—"I am the son of a general," he would say at the evening festivities. He made his military debut in the Italian campaign of 1859-9, and was both wounded and decorated. So severely was he wounded, in fact, that he was made a professor at Saint Cyr, and, though severe as a master, the Sunday evening receptions he gave to the officers were highly popular. He died at the age of 35, and is buried in the cemetery of the *Conseil d'Etat* in Paris.

It was at this time that the present War Minister of France was born, and those who remember the youth speak of the striking resemblance which he bore to his mother.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 10th March.

EXPORT CARGO.

For steamship *Penang*, sailed on the 8th March.—For *Continental*—195 hales silk, 15 cases silk, and 137 packages sandalwood. For *London*, 235 hales silk, 20 hales waste silk, 6 cases silk, and 137 packages sandalwood.

OPPIUM.

Quotations are—
New Malwa \$325 per poun. ales, of 1½ to 2 catties.
Old Malwa \$350 per poun. ales, of 1½ to 2 catties.

Older Malwa \$360 per poun. ales, of 1½ to 2 catties.

PAPUA (New) \$325 per chest.

Borneo (New) 450 ".

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 30
Bank Bills, 45 days sight 32½
Bank Bills, 45 days sight 32½
Bank Bills, 4 months sight 32½
Credits, 4 months sight 32½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 32½

PARIS.—
Bank Bills, at demand 40½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 41½
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, at demand 77½
Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight 70
HONGKONG.—
Bank Bills, at demand 220
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 218½

Bank, at demand 220

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 71½

Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—150 per cent. premium.
China Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
185 per cent. premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
265 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—The 285 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 110 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$100 per share.

On Tsi Insurance Company, Limited—The 145 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$420 per share, sellers and buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$87 per share.

Strata Marine Insurance Company, Limited—
Strata Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$20 n.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—110 per cent. prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—85 per cent. prem. sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—
5 per cent. discount, sellers.
China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—
30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company Limited—\$46 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$100 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$143 per share.

Lung-Sun Refining Company, Limited—\$35 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$42 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$110 per share, ex div.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—
\$20 per share.

Fung and Lung's Da Samantana Mining Company, Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—The 18 per share.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—
\$45 per share.
Hongkong and Mass. Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—
50 per cent. discount.

A. Watson & Co., Limited—\$2 per cent. premium.

Hong Kong & London Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—
21 per cent. prem. sellers.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$22 per share.

TEN YEARS IN THE FAR EAST.

1875-1884.

Arranged Chronologically, with Cyprian INDEX, by which the date of any event can be found at a glance.

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EXTRACTS.

VICTORIA.

A CITY CARVED FROM A FOREST.

VICTORIA, 17th December.

In the palmy days of the Fraser-river mining excitement the city of Victoria had its birth, and for a season enjoyed an almost phenomenal prosperity. Until that era of golden promise the site of Victoria was practically a wilderness. On a cleared bit of land that bordered a quiet and secluded arm of the sea stood a few carelessly made huts, inhabited by their Indian makers, and from time to time a vessel sailed into port and carried away the pelts which the natives had collected. For the convenience of these trading ships the great Hudson Bay Company had built a fort and stockade at Victoria, and had named it after their young Queen, the last entering upon her reign. But inland from the fort, and serving as a rich back ground to the array of huts, were the unbroken, forested hills of Vancouver's Island; vast wastes of forest that extended as far as the eye could see.

THE FRAZER RIVER RUSH.

Such was Victoria in its infancy, in the days when it was only an Indian settlement trading post. Then, when least expected, the news was sent abroad that rich deposits of gold had been discovered in the Fraser river country, a region in British Columbia just across the line but narrow gulf separating the island of Vancouver from the mainland. Reports from the new fields were meager, but highly coloured, and thousands of men, coming from the East and South, flocked to Victoria, then the nearest station to the mines of even the slightest importance. The fact that there was no accommodation did not discourage the new-comers. They arrived by shiploads, and found shelter where they could or slept in the open air. But the demand soon created a supply, and around the old fort there suddenly sprang into existence a town of wooden houses and log cabins that was in many respects ugly the name it bore. Streets were made, trees were cut down, shops were opened, and Victoria enjoyed, to the fullest extent of the word, a "boom." The enthusiasts placed no limit to its duration, and even the less sanguine expected their city to become one of great size and greater importance. But the bubble of great expectations soon burst. The mines proved to be of far less value than at first expected and were rapidly deserted. Men left them as they had come to them, by the hundreds. Ships bound for the south went away packed full of discouraged miners, and the once busy streets of Victoria were left melancholy and deserted. Prices of land dropped, houses were left without tenants, improvements begun were neglected. The boom was inaugurated in '58 and collapsed in '61. Since the latter date Victoria has had spasmodic efforts of shift and progress. But until the present fall has made rapid or real progress. It has never, however, degenerated to its original dimensions or ceased to have considerable importance. Upon recovering from its first rude shock it gathered itself together, as it were, and began life anew, honest but conservative, timid but determined. In 1872 it was made the capital of the Canadian province of Vancouver, and it is now the nominal terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A FICtUReS SituATiOn.

Victoria has a population of about 9,000, and is picturesquely situated at the head and along the northwest shore of a large, land-locked harbour, that is separated from the straits of Fuca, by two rocky headlands. It is a forty-mile sail from Port Townsend to Victoria, and it is not until one nearly reaches the end of the journey that he is able to see houses of the little city. Soon, however, as the steamer draws near the rock-bound shores of the island, they begin to appear, and in time are distinctly seen. Some are clustered together down by the water's edge, and others stand back from the shore and are in the shadow of the forests, that even now press closely upon the outskirts of the village. At last the boat sails between the headlands and enters the harbour. To the left is "The Arm," a long, river-like extension of the bay; on the right is a rugged shore dotted with cottages; toward the north is the city, its wharves, guarded by red brick warehouses, built at the base of a high bluff, on which is the town proper. An almost perfect harbour is this of Victoria—deep and broad and still—and its varied features suggest the bays of New England. The rocks that guard it are touched by the waves, and there are innumerable little headlands and small coves—the one rough and independent and bold; the other having a stretch of yellow sand, with boats hauled up on the shore and fishing nets spread out to dry in the sun. Steamers and tugs, coal barges and ships line the wharves and in mid-stream are vessels from over the sea that swing at their anchors or are fastened to the shore by long cables that, from a distance, appear mere threads. It is a pretty sight to see the boats plough steadily forward; and is whether the director the eye is turned there is a new feature to be seen and admired. It is late in the afternoon, before a landing is made. Already the sun is sinking and the sounds of day are hushed. Tall masts are reflected in the waters and all is calm and still. Rowboats glide about the bay or disappear up "The Arm," and Victoria itself, like as its surroundings, sits bazing on its elevated site, waiting one's inspection.

IMITATING THE ENGLISH.

The capital of the most western provinces of all Canada is English in design, taste, thought and inclination is a self-evident fact.

In the first place there is the Custom-house inspection, a proceeding that obliges one to strip his trunk and disturb his contents, all at the command of a person who walks savagely about the dock and bullies the cabin; and no sooner is the deal over than one has to run the cab-driver's gauntlet. Each man effects the long coal and long-lashed whip of his London or Montreal confidante, and the usual convenience is a bone-dry hansom cab, into which one dives and is driven rapidly up the steep and narrow street leading to the Broadway of the place, and when that thoroughfare is reached everything appears the more English. Government street is the name of this highway of trade, and half-way down it is the post-office, with V. R. cut in bold letters over the doorway. The shops are filled with Scotch, English and Irish goods, and the people one sees on the street are heartily-looking Britons. The post office is in nearly the centre of Victoria. Around it are continuous blocks, stone wooden and brick and the streets at present are animated pictures. They are long and straight and many of the shops are large and of pleasing architecture. Outside the business quarter are the quiet lanes and open fields that make Victoria so delightful a place to visit. There is an abundance of foliage everywhere, and many of the houses are surrounded by gardens, in which there is a profusion of bright flowers. Small cottages predominate, and it is not until one gets well out into the suburbs that he finds the spacious mansions, with their parks and groves which somehow seem to have an inherent right to exist in an English-peopled town. The law of these estates belongs to the Government and is the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The house is of stone and occupies a commanding situation on the crest of a low hill that overlooks Victoria and the straits of Fuca. At the northwest corner of the facade, which faces a well-trimmed lawn

and tennis court, is a round tower, a useful ornamentation and one that gives the house a most castle-like appearance. The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed for a term of four years. He presides at the Provincial Parliament and enjoys a liberal salary.

The attractions of Victoria are such that one is constantly being enticed to pass his time out of doors. As a rule the weather is delightful, rarely hot or cold, but preserving an even temperature from May to December. In September the days are well nigh perfect; soft, sunshiny, and much like those of New England. Take this day for instance. The grasses are still green in the lawns, the leaves have only begun to turn and drop, the sky is cloudless and the air is so clear that the distant heights of the Olympic range, fifty miles away, seem almost within one's reach. Taking a "hike" we drive out into the country, along the roads that extend far into the surrounding peaks, or visit Beacon hill, from where there is a fine view of the straits, of the mountains and of the forests covering the island. Beacon hill is the chief pleasure ground of Victoria. It is within easy reach of all, and is a public park in which the military reviews take place and where the cricket matches are held. Before the days of light houses a pile of wood was always burned on the hill, whenever a vessel was expected, thus giving the rounded elevation its name of Beacon. It is bare of trees, but the red to it is through a grove of pine and fir. Some of the trees grow down even to the edge of the bluff that rises above the beach and from the hill one can see their branches sharply outlined against the water and sky. On Sundays and holidays Beacon hill is covered with loiterers. There are wooden benches scattered over the grassy slopes and these are always filled at such times, and the children run and play while their elders talk. One never tires of the view these people have. On the clearest days you can see Mount Baker, snowy white and high; and then there are the Olympian hills, these gloriously white giants that extend for miles down into the forest-grown wilds of Washington Territory. Well informed travellers are always lavish in their praises of that Olympic range; and speaking from personal knowledge I can safely say that there is not a finer group of snow hills in the whole of Europe. You can see the range from almost any part of Puget Sound; and it is visible from afar out at sea and when you have travelled northward into British Columbia.

THE HARBOUR.

The harbour at Victoria offers unusually good boating facilities, and it is pretty safe to say of a Victorian that when he is at leisure he is either out driving or is boating on "The Arm." The latter place is an extension of the bay, a river-like arm that is four or five miles long and that runs northwardly in a north-easterly direction as far as the naval station of Esquimalt. The water above and below the arm is very swift and one is always able to row in either direction. The shores of The Arm are low. Near the water they are lined with gray-brown, moss-grown bowlders, but further back are covered with pines—pines, fir, maples and birch. Boats are continually moving along the course and in summer the shores are dotted with picnic parties. Midway up the arm is the gorge, a narrow passage between high rocks where the water at times runs like a mill stream and is flecked with foam. A bridge has been built across the chasm; and from it one can see how pretty the shores are and how winding the arm is. At Esquimalt there is a second harbour, or bay, fully equal to that directly facing Victoria. There is never a time when you may not find an English man-of-war anchored there. At this time the Albert is in, and the whigs—whats, craft, trim, formidable and graceful, is like a huge iceberg floating on the blue, calm waters. In a few weeks the new dry dock at Esquimalt will be opened. It is the largest and best one in the world. Built of stone, it is 450 feet long, 60 wide, 30 deep and cost \$3,000,000.

The province of British Columbia has 350,000 square miles of territory and has an Indian population of 35,000. Of whites there are 20,000. There are but two towns of any size, and the largest of these is Victoria. Fishing and mining are the two chief industries. There is not that thrift and nervous energy in the people that there is in the Americans who live in the Northwest, and there is more conservatism. The completion of the Canadian Pacific has stimulated activity to a certain extent here, and Victoria is on tip-toe with expectation of advantages to be derived from the advent of the new road. In summer the place is filled with visitors, going to and coming from the East over the great Canadian line, and the business interests are now more important than ever. The island of Vancouver contains a large amount of timber, and its coal fields are worth millions of dollars.

The coal fields are of various sizes and are scattered over the island. A railway has just been opened down by the water's edge, and others stand back from the shore and are in the shadow of the forests, that even now press closely upon the outskirts of the village. At last the boat sails between the headlands and enters the harbour. To the left is "The Arm," a long, river-like extension of the bay; on the right is a rugged shore dotted with cottages; toward the north is the city, its wharves, guarded by red brick warehouses, built at the base of a high bluff, on which is the town proper. An almost perfect harbour is this of Victoria—deep and broad and still—and its varied features suggest the bays of New England. The rocks that guard it are touched by the waves, and there are innumerable little headlands and small coves—the one rough and independent and bold; the other having a stretch of yellow sand, with boats hauled up on the shore and fishing nets spread out to dry in the sun. Steamers and tugs, coal barges and ships line the wharves and in mid-stream are vessels from over the sea that swing at their anchors or are fastened to the shore by long cables that, from a distance, appear mere threads. It is a pretty sight to see the boats plough steadily forward; and is whether the director the eye is turned there is a new feature to be seen and admired. It is late in the afternoon, before a landing is made. Already the sun is sinking and the sounds of day are hushed. Tall masts are reflected in the waters and all is calm and still. Rowboats glide about the bay or disappear up "The Arm," and Victoria itself, like as its surroundings, sits bazing on its elevated site, waiting one's inspection.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WU SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUE, Esq.

YOW CHONG PANG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOY, Esq.

Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to all parts of the World, on First-class Godowns.

RATES OF FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO 1 PER CENT. NET PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1886.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE and the following Rates:

For First-class European Godowns, 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns, 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Merchandise stored therein, 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Coals, 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in B. C., 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese Godowns, 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese Godowns, 2 1/2% Net per Annum.

Tenement houses, 2 1/2% Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., Agents for Phenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881.

THE MAN OF INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

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